

Here's a Full Program Of the Greatest Parade Capital Has Ever Known

Gen. John J. Pershing, riding at the head of his "Own" picked regiment of regulars, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Major Gen. Charles P. Sumner, and members of the staff, will leave the Peace Monument at 11 o'clock this afternoon, followed by the entire First Division in its historic march up Pennsylvania avenue.

Three Hours to Pass.
It will take three hours for the 35,000 men of the Division to pass a given point, and the last of the soldiers probably will pass under the Arch of Triumph at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue about 4:20 o'clock.

The line of march will be from the Peace Monument along Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, Pennsylvania avenue, and through the Court of Honor to the corner of Nineteenth street and the Avenue where the procession will take routes north and south back to camp.

General Pershing Punctual.
General Pershing is punctual, and he will follow his schedule to the minute. Judging from past parades, he will pass through the court of honor at about 1:30 o'clock, and in his place the reviewing stand about ten minutes later.

The commander-in-chief and his staff will ride as far as Eighteenth street in the van of the Division. It has been announced, in order to allow the spectators to obtain a glimpse of the man who led America's fighting forces abroad, Maj. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., the same, returning to take his place in the reviewing stand with General Pershing after he has led his famous unit through the court of honor.

Following General Pershing's guard of honor, composed of veterans of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth regular divisions, will come the 150,000 men of the First Division, commanded by Col. Conrad Babcock, will come the division headquarters.

General McGlachlin's Staff.
Major General McGlachlin will be accompanied by his staff. With him will ride his chief of staff, Col. Stephen O. Fuqua; Lieut. Col. Paul Peabody; Lieut. Col. W. R. Scott; Lieut. Col. W. F. Hoey; Lieut. Col. B. R. Legge; Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomas; Major J. A. Long; Lieut. Col. E. O. Maynard; Col. H. B. Stirling; Lieut. Col. F. F. Black; Lieut. Col. C. K. LaMotte; and Lieut. Col. W. L. Roberts.

The headquarters staff will follow the division and after it will come the division headquarters, miscellaneous headquarters units, baker company No. 1, salvage company No. 2, sales commissary unit No. 1, laundry, and other units.

Following these units the former soldiers of the Division, now wounded and in hospitals, will be conveyed in trucks and automobiles furnished by the War Camp Community Service and American Red Cross. After they pass through the court of honor, they will be taken to the reviewing stand at some point of vantage near the reviewing stand in order to watch their former comrades march.

Signal Battalion Next.
Next will come the Second Field Signal Battalion, commanded by Maj. S. F. Hill. The First Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Maj. R. N. Youell, and the First Engineer Regiment, under the command of Col. E. J. Atkinson, will be the guard of this first section of the parade.

The above named units will form on New Jersey avenue southeast, and from the detaining points to the assembly streets at 6:30 o'clock in the morning.

The First Infantry Brigade Headquarters and detachment, with Brig. Gen. Frank Parker and his staff in the lead, will head the second section of the parade, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Infantry Brigades. The First Infantry Brigade, under the command of Col. C. R. Huebner, and the Second Infantry Brigade, under command of Col. C. A. Hunt, with the Second Machine Gun Battalion, led by Maj. S. Warren, compose this Brigade and will form for the parade on North Capitol street, facing south toward the Peace Monument.

The Third Section.
The third section of the parade will be composed of the Second Infantry Brigade, commanded by Col. R. A. Brown, who will ride at the head of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, led by Lieut. Col. C. W. Ryder; the Twenty-eighth Infantry, led by Lieut. Col. C. W. Ruggles; and the Third Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Capt. C. Pickett. These troops will be formed for the parade on Maryland avenue southeast.

Following the infantry Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre will ride at the head of the First Brigade of Artillery, accompanied by his staff and headquarters and detachment. He will be followed by the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. N. W. Poik; the Sixth Field Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. G. B. Mott; and the Seventh Field Artillery, commanded by Col. F. A. Ruggles.

All of the artillery will be formed on Pennsylvania avenue southeast, facing the Capitol.

Divisional Trains.
The artillery units will be followed by the division trains, forming on New Jersey avenue southeast and Maryland avenue southwest.

The Train Headquarters will be commanded by Col. W. F. Stewart. Following will come the Mobile Veterinary Unit, the military police under command of Capt. E. O. Hall; Motorized Battalion, First Ammunition Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. H. Harvey, and the Motorized Veterinary Unit, the military police under command of Capt. E. O. Hall; Motorized Battalion, First Ammunition Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. H. Harvey; and the Motorized Veterinary Unit, the military police under command of Capt. E. O. Hall.

Following the divisional trains a detachment of army nurses who served overseas will march.

Following the detachment of army nurses the welfare workers who fought with the division in France, will march. They will include more than 100 men and women of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, and Knights of Columbus. In addition to the welfare workers marching as a unit, many will accompany their former organizations, marching in rear of the column.

A company of tanks will roll along in rear of the parade, manned by the complete complement of eleven officers and 100 men. The tanks, which are of the light type, and the men who conduct them in their rumbling march up Pennsylvania avenue, have all seen service overseas and will represent the tank corps in the parade.

The unit will be commanded by Col. G. S. Patten, with Major Serene E. Brett, Major Ralph L. Sasser, Major C. C. Benson, Capt. Floyd L. Parks, Second Lieutenants Rice W. White, R. J. Ashe, Arthur Snyder, L. C. Jaynes, James P. Nolan, and Clyde Berger.

25,000 Men in Parade.
In the parade there will march approximately 25,000 soldiers, and the division will be accompanied by its entire transportation, motorized and horse-drawn. Three thousand six hundred and fifty-six horses and 2,656 mules will be required to draw the hundreds of rolling kitchens, escort wagons, water carts, signal carts and other light transportation. The motorized equipment will include 125 automobiles, 240 motor trucks, 7 wireless and telephone signal trucks, 336 motorcycles and in addition, for the use of the "bike" corps, there will be 247 bicycles.

The soldiers will carry with them in their march up Pennsylvania avenue 1,025 automatic rifles and machine guns, 1,200 trench knives, 11,125 pistols and 10,000 bayonets. The artillery will be armed with 12 one-pounders, 32 trench mortars, and 74 guns of heavier type, including the French 75 and 155 mm., with 210 calibers and 81 gasoline tractors. If the rifles were laid down on the ground, but to muzzle, they would stretch in a single line for more than nine miles.

To Carry Sandwiches.
The men will be fed with a hot breakfast before leaving the troop trains and camps for the concentration points east of the Capitol and Peace Monument this morning. Every man will carry, in addition, a sandwich.

They will not have to rely on this. Far from it—the Red Cross is to be on hand with trucks which will move up and down the column before the parade, supplying the soldiers with hot coffee and additional sandwiches. Then will come the Y. M. C. A. delegation, giving the soldiers religious and moral instruction, and other food and supplies. The Knights of Columbus will "follow hard upon" with a donation of cigarettes and "C. K. Smokes," and the Jewish Welfare Board will give each of the soldiers a souvenir postcard of Washington, stamped and ready for the soldier's address for mailing it home.

In addition to their work in the parade alone, the welfare organizations have combined to treat the soldiers royally during their short stay in Washington.

Many New Centenarians.
The Red Cross has established several cantenans at the camps near Washington, and the Y. M. C. A. has redoubled and tripled its force of secretaries in the units. Moving pictures are staged each night for the soldiers and other food and supplies are provided for the entertainment, such as lightening tours in cars provided by the War Camp Community Service.

The War Camp Community Service will play a large part in attributing the success of the soldiers today. In addition to the transportation, the welfare organization has furnished to the soldiers a large number of blankets in the parade, the W. C. C. A. has stationed at points along the Avenue in the crowds groups of singers, who will lead the crowds in cheering for the soldiers and keep the pep and enthusiasm throughout the line of march.

Such has been done to insure enjoyment and cheering by the crowd this afternoon.

Seventeen Bands To Play.
For the first time in Washington's history of parades bands will be placed along Pennsylvania avenue to aid the eight bands of the division in making music for the soldiers. In all a total of seventeen bands will play while the soldiers march up Pennsylvania avenue.

Horns, rattles, and other noise-making devices will be sold to the crowds in order that those whose lungs are too weak to stand the strain of constant cheering may blow a horn or twirl a rattle. A glee club from the Chamber of Commerce will be stationed at the front of the parade, singing with mandolins, guitars, a piano and a number of songsters who will provide plenty of "pep" for the crowd while the parade is passing.

How to Get Programs.
Copies of the official program of the parade, authorized by the War Department, will be on sale at several points along Pennsylvania avenue in order that those whose lungs are too weak to stand the strain of constant cheering may blow a horn or twirl a rattle. A glee club from the Chamber of Commerce will be stationed at the front of the parade, singing with mandolins, guitars, a piano and a number of songsters who will provide plenty of "pep" for the crowd while the parade is passing.

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Monkey Dog Mascot Named "Cootie" To Be Feature of 1st Parade

One of the marchers in the parade today in honor of the return of General Pershing will be "Cootie," who, although not enlisted, is one of the best-known members of the First Division.

Cootie is a dog mascot, and so small that he attracts attention. Technically he is known as a monkey dog, having the head of a monkey and the black, shaggy coat of a dog. There is a favorite story told about Cootie by the boys of the First. One day in a French village several soldiers were sitting around drinking light wine when Cootie went by on the run. Some of them who saw him for the first time looked at each other in astonishment, and then one of the fellows laughed and said:

"I know what you are looking so funny about. You thought I saw a dog, but I didn't."

HOW GEN PERSHING CLIMBED TO FAME

He Might Have Been an Obscure Teacher If He Hadn't Heard Mr. Opportunity.

Gen. John J. Pershing might have been a gray-headed teacher in the middle West today, practically unknown and reading with interest the various dreams of idealists concerning higher salaries for members of that profession. But he happened to be fortunate enough to hear opportunity knock when it did. He opened the door, and today he's about the best known man in the United States. Up the mountains of West Virginia there may be some old moon-shining mountaineers who don't know who is President of the United States, never have known, and probably never will.

But there were boys drafted from the mountains of West Virginia. And when they got home, took off the uniform, and put on the old blue jeans to go out and cut corn while the sun shone, you may rest assured they didn't forget to tell "Pa" and "Ma" Jack Pershing.

Born in Missouri.
Gen. John Joseph Pershing was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 13, 1860. He was preparing at the State normal school with the idea of taking up teaching as a profession when he was attracted by a announcement of an examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

He took the competitive examination on May 26, 1880, and was admitted to West Point—after he had finished his course at the Missouri Normal School with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was graduated from the academy on June 1, 1882, and was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the First Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan.

Serving under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States forces in the Indian campaign, he gained a knowledge of red skin tactics which was of great value to him later. He was then assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then fighting Apache Indians on the Western frontier. He received his commission as a "shave tail," was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then fighting Apache Indians on the Western frontier. He received his commission as a "shave tail," was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then fighting Apache Indians on the Western frontier.

Received Law Degree.
He took advantage of his extra time at the University of Nebraska and while there received his law degree, in 1893.

He was on duty at West Point when the war with Spain broke out, and he was ordered to the headquarters of the army in a campaign against Santiago. Upon his return to the United States he was commissioned a major of ordnance in the volunteers, and later received his rank of first lieutenant in the regulars. In 1899 he was sent to the Philippines and there spent eight years in making a record which later resulted in giving him the rank he now has.

As captain he participated in many operations against the Moros in Central Luzon during 1901 and 1902. On his return to the United States in 1903 he served on the general staff here in Washington. His next appointment was that of military attaché in Japan, and while there he served as military observer with the Japanese army in Manchuria. This duty gave him an opportunity to study the operation of large armies from the point of command.

Ordered to Philippines.
September 20, 1906, he was appointed brigadier general and ordered to the Philippines as commander of the department of Mindanao and governor of the Moros. On his return to the United States he was placed in command of the Eighth Cavalry Brigade, then stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco. He remained there until the trouble with Mexico was ordered to the border. He commanded the punitive expedition into Mexico in March, 1916, and on September 25, 1916, he was appointed a major general.

Following the declaration of war against Germany came the announcement on May 26, 1917, that Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing would command the American expeditionary forces abroad. He arrived in England June 3, 1917, and went to France four days later. Here he conducted the work of organizing the largest army ever gathered by his country, and his work was recognized in his promotion to full general October 6, 1917.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CLOSED ALL DAY.
The Public Library will be open today from 6 to 9 p. m. for reference and circulation. The Takoma Park branch will keep the same hours. The children's room at the main library will be open from 6 to 8 p. m.

Five Y. M. C. A. War Heroines Who Will March With Pershing and First Division Men Today



These five smiling Y girls, who were away up front with the First Division, will share the glory that Washington will bestow upon the men in khaki when they march up Pennsylvania avenue through a triumphal arch of cheers. The Red Triangle women had their honor places in the Victory procession. In the group are Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr, Pa., first woman to cross the Rhine, and a winner of the Croix de Guerre for valor with the

HERE ARE OFFICERS WHO COMMAND "FIGHTING FIRST"

These are the men who compose the division staff and command the regiments and separate units of the First Division. Commanding general—Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr. Chief of staff—Col. Stephen O. Fuqua. G-1—Lt. Col. Paul E. Peabody. G-2—Lt. Col. W. R. Scott. G-3—Lt. Col. W. F. Hoey, and Adjutant—Lt. Col. B. R. Legge. Division quartermaster—Lt. Col. F. H. Lomas. Division ordnance officer—Major J. A. Long. Division surgeon—Lt. Col. E. O. Maynard. Division trains—Col. W. F. Stewart. Division judge advocate—Lt. Col. H. B. Stirling. Division inspector—Lt. Col. F. F. Black. Division machine gun officer—Lt. Col. C. K. LaMotte. Division signal officer—Lt. Col. W. L. Roberts. First machine gun battalion—Major R. M. Youell. First infantry brigade—Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. Sixteenth infantry—Lt. Col. G. R. Huebner. Eighteenth infantry—Lt. Col. C. A. Hunt. Second machine gun battalion—Major S. Warren. First infantry brigade—Col. R. A. Brown. Twenty-sixth infantry—Lt. Col. C. W. Ryder. Twenty-eighth infantry—Col. A. H. Huguet. Third machine gun battalion—Capt. C. Pickett. First field artillery brigade—Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre. Fifth field artillery—Lt. Col. N. W. Poik. Sixth field artillery—Col. N. E. Marshall. Seventh field artillery—Col. F. A. Ruggles. First engineers—Col. E. J. Atkinson. Second field signal battalion—Major H. F. Hill.

GIVES A. E. F. VOTE OF THANKS.
The House yesterday passed a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Gen. John J. Pershing and the men of the A. E. F.

The action was the occasion of a demonstration in honor of Pershing. The vote was 221 to 1, only Congressmen Schall of Minnesota, voting against it.

Made 10,000 Doughnuts.
Miss Arrowsmith is one of the women who won her way to the soldier's heart through his well-known, rolled up sleeves and four on her nose, she helped make 10,000 doughnuts and distribute them to the men of the First Division. She was called "the doughnut girl" and was surprised not long ago to receive a Croix de Guerre and a citation from General Pershing.

Miss Ethel Torrance, who was attached to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, won additional fame when she walked into Germany with the doughboys and refused to proffer sex in an automobile with the regimental commander. "I'll stick with the men, thank you," she said, and stick she did, hiking along in the mud until her shoes were worn so thin they required patching by the regimental cobbler during a halt. And at the end of the day's march, when the soldiers were recuperating for the hike on the morrow, Miss Torrance could be found bending over a boiling pot of chocolate, and serving it to the men.

Miss Gertrude Ely, a resident of New York city, was the first woman to cross the Rhine with the American army of occupation. She marched at the head of the column just behind Brig. Gen. Frank Parker and his officers.

There are four members of the First Division dear in the hearts of every man jack soldier in the fighting line. They are Miss Gertrude Ely, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Ethel Torrance, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Mary N. Arrowsmith, Y. M. C. A.; and Miss Gertrude Ely, Y. M. C. A.

First Woman to Cross Rhine.
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Men Who Have Headed "Fighting First"

Here are the division commanders of the "Fighting First" from June 5, 1917, to the present: Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert—June 5, 1917, to December 12, 1917. Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard—December 13, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Sumnerall—July 1, 1918, to July 6, 1918. Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard—July 7, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Sumnerall—July 16, 1918, to October 11, 1918. Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford—October 12, 1918, to October 17, 1918. Brig. Gen. Frank Parker—October 17, 1918, to November 17, 1918. Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.—November 18, 1918, to date.

History of 1st Division Written in Life Blood And Supreme Sacrifice

They trained together, they fought together, and for the last time today row, they will march together.

There's been a proud record of successful achievement. It began more than two years ago now, when a few chosen units hastily gathered and rushed to New York, quietly boarded a transport and slipped down the harbor, out to sea, toward France.

Perishing a few days the First Division as a unit will cease to exist. But the story of what the men of the First did will live long after those who made it have fought the last battle and are forgotten.

For it is a history written in the blood of 26,322 officers and men. It is a record for which 4,940 men and 208 officers paid the supreme sacrifice in the making. It is a monument to the living and a memorial to those who sleep over there.

Every Unit Decorated.
When this division marched down Pennsylvania avenue today, it carried behind General Pershing the streaming battle flag of every unit will bear the Croix de Guerre of France. This First Division, the first in France, first to fight, first to the shore of Germany, first to attack, first to conduct a raid, first to be raised, first to capture prisoners, first to inflict casualties, first to suffer casualties, first to be cited singly in general orders, first in number of division, corps and army commanders and general staff officers graduated from the ranks in a fighting division with a fighting history. It's the Regular Army First.

The medals and decorations worn by the men of the division were gained in the sectors in which they fought—Anasauville, Cantigny, Soissons, Salers, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Moulon, and Sedan. Today there are 2 Medals of Honor, 423 D. C. M. S., 8 M. C. Commanders of the Legion of Honor, 2 Officers of the Legion of Honor, 36 Medal Militaire, 171 Croix de Guerre, 5 Commanders of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, 2 Knights of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, 6 Belgian Croix de Guerre, 2 British decorations, and 19 Italian decorations worn by the men of the First.

The division, landing in France in early 1917, was reorganized.

Trained With French.
The infantry of the First was trained with French infantry and the army officers of both arms testified gratefully to the splendid instruction given them by their allies. Its preliminary training once over, the division entered in September 1917, at Lorraine, where it got its first taste of practical warfare while grouped with units of the Eighteenth French Infantry.

The infantry was raised by the enemy the first night of their entry into the sector, sustaining their first casualties.

Next the First was assembled in the Grandcourt sector, where it endured an unusually cold winter until the middle of January, 1918, while it was undergoing its final training. It then moved to the First Moroccan Division in the Argonne sector, where it fought the battle of the Bois de Neuville on March 1, 1918, the enemy made a raid against the Bois de Neuville. The First Battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry repulsed the raid, taking 400 prisoners and allowing none to the enemy. General Passaga congratulated the battalion and awarded the Croix de Guerre to the entire unit and soldiers who had distinguished themselves.

Suffers First Losses.
The division carried out two raids ten days later, one at daylight in the Bois de Neuville, and the other in the dark against the town Reichcourt. French batteries assisted the division's own artillery, and the batteries were so exact that the raiders suffered no losses.

During its tour in the Anasauville sector the division took ten prisoners and lost five officers and fifty-one men killed, besides suffering other losses. When the Germans started their drive toward Amiens, Pershing offered the services of the First to the French command. It was sent to the Gisors sector, where it took a few days' training in open warfare, and then marched toward the battle line in front of Montdidier, where it repulsed the Forty-fifth African division.

Successful Attack.
At daylight on May 25, after intense artillery preparations and preceded by a rolling barrage, the Twenty-sixth Infantry, accompanied by French tanks, on a front of 2,000 meters, and penetrated to an extreme depth of 1,600 meters. The attack was completely successful, the enemy was killed, wounded and captured. Two hundred and twenty-five dead were counted in Cantigny.

Losses in the Cantigny operation were light, but the enemy was serious during the hours of consolidation, for the enemy shelled heavily the positions from which it had been ousted. Many counterattacks were repulsed.

Recalled to Soissons.
In July the First went to Beauvais, for training in open warfare, but almost immediately the enemy launched an offensive in the Marne salient, and Pershing's division was started moving eastward at night toward the front south of Soissons.

At 4:35 on the morning of the 18th, with only six minutes of artillery preparation, the First moved forward, accompanied by French tanks and preceded by a thin, rolling barrage, the enemy was completely surprised and the infantry moved rapidly on to the plain which lay south of Soissons. By the end of the first day the First Infantry brigade, on the right, had gained six kilometers and was in close liaison with the First Moroccan Division.

Fighting Was Bitter.
The Second Infantry Brigade, on the left, had taken Missaux-Bois and the deep Messy ravine, and was in the process of preparation on every rolling kitchen.

Attached units—Former officers and men of the First division, wounded men of the First division in ambulances; brigade headquarters, battalion headquarters, and one company of twenty-five tanks; special engineer equipment; representatives of welfare organizations.

The fighting was bitter, but many prisoners and guns were taken along the entire front of the division. The attack was resumed at daylight on the 19th, and the fighting was severe throughout the day. By night the Second Brigade, in liaison with the

First Brigade, had taken the town of St. Mihiel, and then proceeded to the vicinity of Toul and spent the week of the Salers sector, where there was little fighting and light casualties. For a time after that the artillery remained in the sector to support the First Infantry, while the infantry went west and by truck to Baucourt for further training in open warfare.

Once more consolidated, the division was attached to the Fourth army corps, which was to attack around the eastern side of the St. Mihiel salient while the Fifth was to advance from the west toward the same point. The First was placed on the left of the Fourth corps, and was required to attack on a front of three kilometers from St. Mihiel to Baucourt, and to protect its own left flank.

The Second French colonial division, on its left, was to follow the movement, and the Forty-second American division, on its right, was to advance in liaison with the First.

The artillery was specially strengthened with heavy guns and howitzers, and after four hours of slow fire the infantry started its advance on the morning of September 12, preceded by a heavy rolling barrage and a smoke screen and accompanied by tanks, heavy engine troops with paratroopers, heavy wire cutters, and banalore belts.

The terrain was a difficult one for many reasons, but the men took all the objectives according to schedule, and in the night passed through the Bois de Digneville. Early on the morning of September 13 a scout platoon of the Twenty-eighth Infantry reached the town of Chateau, where it gained contact with elements of the Twenty-sixth division of the Fifth Corps. In the meantime, elements of the Twenty-sixth division had reached the town of Chateau, where the enemy's escape was cut off completely.

A Notable Advance.
The First had advanced fourteen kilometers in an air line in nineteen hours, and had captured 1,100 men and much material, besides forcing the enemy to burn valuable stores.

A week later the division was hurrying toward Verdun and the war was soon assembled in the area of Benoit de Vaux, in reserve for the attack between the Meuse and the Argonne on September 26, when the First was needed for this operation, and on September 26-30, having been attached to the First American army corps, it was hurried forward to take the right of that corps. The offensive of October 1, taking up a front of four kilometers, extending from the Aire river to the left, was a success. Two fresh divisions of the First Division had advanced on the left, dug in and built a strong position to the north side of the ravine, where it was halted by overwhelming machine gun fire. That night, in addition to the fire from the front, the division was exposed to a deadly breaking fire from the Argonne on its left, and suffered heavy casualties. The Sixteenth Infantry, on the left, dug in and built a strong position to the north side of the ravine, where it was halted by overwhelming machine gun fire. That night, in addition to the fire from the front, the division was exposed to a deadly breaking fire from the Argonne on its left, and suffered heavy casualties. The Sixteenth Infantry, on the left, dug in and built a strong position to the north side of the ravine, where it was halted by overwhelming machine gun fire. That night, in addition to the fire from the front, the division was exposed to a deadly breaking fire from the Argonne on its left, and suffered heavy casualties. The Sixteenth Infantry, on the left, dug in and built a strong position to the north side of the ravine, where it was halted by overwhelming machine gun fire. That night, in addition to the fire from the front, the division was exposed to a deadly breaking fire from the Argonne on its left, and suffered heavy casualties. 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